

# THE HERALD'S PAGE FOR EVERY WOMAN

EDITED BY JULIA CHANDLER MANZ

## IT IS WE OURSELVES WHO ARE ALL OUT OF HARMONY

Whatever Your Task May Be Do It as Well as You Can.

By ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

In her book, "The Master of the Vineyard," which Myrtle Reed published shortly before her death, she tells of a dream experienced by a disabled young man. He dreamed he was in a great factory; the floor was covered with rubbish, and people were all standing about complaining. Each wanted to do something different from the task allotted him.

The men who were supposed to work in the shipping room wanted to cut out samples that were sent to different firms to order from. The girls who wrote letters and filed the correspondence wanted to draw designs for new patterns—oh, a great many wanted to draw designs. The man who did the designing was complaining of a headache and wanted to be a doorkeeper, that he might have plenty of fresh air. The man who was supposed to oil the machinery wanted to wash the windows—he said it was a cleaner job; and the messengers were tired of going back and forward all day—they wanted to sit quietly and write letters.

Presently All Was Changed.

"Suddenly an imperious voice called out: 'Each to his own work!' They hesitated for a moment, then obeyed, and presently everything was changed. From confusion and disorder it resolved itself into harmony, for each one was doing his own work and doing it well.

"And, as they worked, the spirit of love came among them and the workers began to sing at their tasks. Each one did not only his own work, but helped his neighbor with his. They became eager to do all they could instead of as little as they might and still escape censure, and the face of each one was shining with joy.

"When I awoke I was saying: 'Each to his own work!' For some time I did not know it was only a dream, but gradually the meaning of it became clear. Did you ever stop to think that the millennium could be brought about in less than one hour, if each did his own work well and in a spirit of love? It is we ourselves who are out of harmony, just things as they are, and, having one attained harmony, everything will become right."

This is a good little story to read in the beginning of the year. Whatever your task may be this present day, make up your mind to perform it in the spirit of love, and to do it as well as you can. Give it your undivided attention, and dignity will come of itself. No matter what you are compelled to do, the most mental task can be made dignified if you think of it as work.

No One Can Take What Is Yours. There was once a landlady who so hated the idea of the family who had perfectly trained servants she worked over that she forgot all about the hard and unpleasant part of her job. And she had always the best people in her town for patrons; and she was so well remunerated for her work that one day found her with her own little home and a tidy room in the savings bank while other landladies were complaining of hard times and poor pay and thoughtless, fault-finding patrons.

There is a working housekeeper in a home I visit who makes her cooking and her housework a delight to all who are in her environment. For she thinks of it as the work which is given her to do, and she takes pride in her excellence and her optimistic outlook.

If deep in your soul you feel you are fitted to do better work than now falls to your hands, begin to-day to better your thoughts and brain and so fit yourself to receive better work.

Nothing and no one can take from you what is yours to do better. No cooperation, no monopoly, can prevent the divine power in you from manifesting itself. You can make yourself such a person that your influence will affect every one with whom you come in contact.

And you can, by your very individuality, demand and command a better place and compensation than you now have. To do this you must give up bad habits, idle thoughts, a weak will, a vacillating purpose, and petty jealousies, fault findings, and small grudges.

The Change Will Astonish You. You must not overeat or indulge in narcotics, stimulants or drugs. You must keep your mind alert and filled

## CHILDREN'S GAME WITH EXERCISES

New games are grasped by the school children no sooner are they explained. Though this one resembles prisoners' base to a great extent there is none of the roughness about this game that prisoners' base is noted for so much.

First two leaders are selected and they alternately choose their sides, after a referee is chosen who generally is the teacher whom none will dispute. Chalk lines are drawn about fifty paces apart and on these lines are stationed the different sides. The runners are as evenly matched as possible by the referee down to the full end, which runners start first, each occupying the right side of his line, from where he will run without the fear of collision. They begin are stationed on each line and these the runners must ring as soon as they reach them. The lower must join the runners of the opposite side and in this manner the winning side will be found inside of the time, in which the referee bell will ring.

The exercise afforded will be just the thing necessary for them in the short time which they are allowed in the open air, and the true purpose of recess will be fulfilled.

It must be remembered that there is no roughness in this game and that girls may play at it as well as boys to their immediate well being.

### Baked Chicken Pie.

Take six chickens and joint as for a fricassee. Put them over the fire, with thin slices of salt pork, half a pound in all, and barely cover with cold water. Bring quickly to a boil, and draw to the side of the fire, where they will just simmer. When tender roll out your crust about a quarter of an inch thick and line a large tin or earthen dish; lay in the chicken with butter and seasoning between each layer; put on the top crust, but add no butter until the pie is done. Then through the hole in the top, using a funnel, pour the juice, properly thickened and seasoned, until the pie is full. This pie is delicious hot or cold. There is no soaked crust, and the gravy tends to jelly when cold. It is a famous standby for the larser.

### The Best Petticoat.

For a petticoat to wear under the plain narrow skirt of the winter cloth suit, a heavy China silk, in a shade matching the suit, is one of the best materials possible. Taffeta, because of its rustle, is no longer considered smart, while the lace and skirts do not wear well. There is practically no weight to the China silk, and it wears forever. Some of the skirts are made merely with a wide hem, while a ruffe or flounce, with a few pin tucks, forms a trimming on others.

### Saving Hemstitching.

When the stitches give way in hemstitched articles, such as collars, tablecloths, sheets, etc., take some twisted embroidery cotton and featherstitch or berringtons neatly over the hem, catching each side firmly.

This looks well and prolongs the wear indefinitely.

### Tomato Fig.

Choose yellow pear tomatoes. A layer of tomatoes and a layer of figs; the same number of each. Cook until transparent, drain and dry (which may take a week). When perfectly dry roll tomatoes in sugar. Put aside in boxes, to be used in winter as a sweetmeat.

### Prevent Soggy Milk Toast.

To keep milk toast from becoming soggy serve the boiling buttered milk in a covered pitcher, so that each one may pour it himself over his toast.

## PRETTY BODICE DECORATION.



The bodice sketched above makes a decidedly smart finish for a plain blouse and brings into play the fashionable fringe trimming. Wood embroidery may be used for the decoration, or one may use one of the handsome jet garlands shown in the shops.

## THE POEMS WE ALL LOVE.

Editor's Note:—Every woman is invited to send me a copy of the poem nearest and dearest to her heart—the little verse that has given her fresh courage in some dark hour, renewed her hope, and uplifted her spirit. It does not matter how obscure the verses, so long as the thought contained in them is uplifting. The heart-throb poems sent me for this series will be published as fast as space permits, and will furnish every woman who clips and saves them a collection she could obtain under no one book cover. In copying your favorite poem for the series, please write only on one side of the paper.

(Published at the request of "Dobson.")  
SPEAK GENTLY.  
"Speak gently! It is better far,  
To rule by love than fear.  
Speak gently! Let not harsh words mar  
The good we might do here."

Speak gently to the young. Know  
They may have told in vain.  
Perchance unkindness made them so;  
Oh, win them back again.

Speak gently, kindly, to the poor,  
Let not harsh tones be heard;  
They have enough they must endure,  
Without an unkind word.

Speak gently! True love whispers low  
The words which true hearts bind;  
And gently friendship's accents flow,  
Affection's voice is kind.

Speak gently! He who gave his life  
To bond man's stubborn will,  
When elements were in fierce strife,  
Said to them: "Peace, be still!"

Speak gently! 'Tis a little thing,  
Drop in the heart's deep well,  
The good, the joy that it will bring,  
Strenuous will tell.

### LATEST FASHION NOTES.

Tucked voile and marquisette waists are trimmed with narrow bordered chiffon, in gray and white or black and white. The white part of the border is embroidered in ivory silk.

Canary yellow and pale blue is an odd but charming combination seen in some of the dancing frocks. The frock is of yellow net, tulle, or chiffon, and the pale blue is introduced in stiff taffeta bows.

Pur bags are made in all the varieties of fur, the most successful being those of seal, ermine, or baby caracul. This white baby caracul is also new.

### Things Worth Knowing.

A nutpick kept on the kitchen table is a most convenient article for removing the paper cover from milk bottles.

Soak new brooms in strong hot salt water before using; this toughens the bristles and makes the brooms last much longer.

Shavings of cedar wood or camphor impregnated in muslin bags, and the latter distributed among the clothes, will prevent moths.

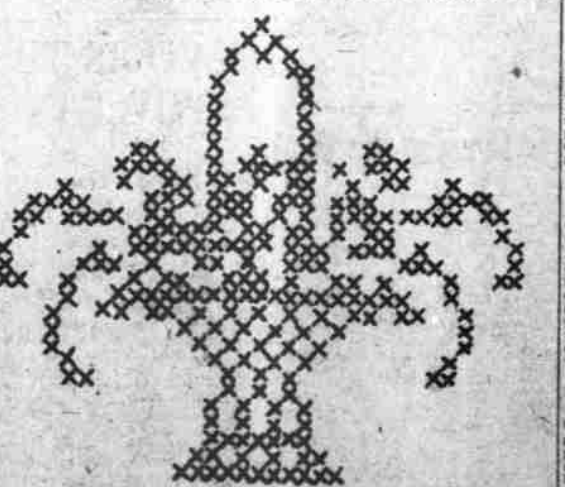
Brush gilt braids free from dust with a fine brush and rub in it powdered rock alum, which will remove the tarnish where it is brushed off.

When food has accidentally been made too salty in cooking, the effect may be counteracted by adding a tablespoonful of vinegar, or one of sugar.

To waterproof boots melt together two parts of beeswax with one part of mutton fat and apply to the leather at night.

To thicken gravies for pot roasts or stews, put a piece of brown bread in with the meat. When you go to make the gravy rub it up for the thickening.

## BASKET IN CROSS STITCH FOR TOWELS AND SCARFS



Little baskets in cross stitch are used on many dainty hand towels, also on the ends of scarves and in pin-cushion covers. The work is easily done if one is careful to work first all the stitches which slant in one direction, and then to cross them with those which slant in the opposite direction, working from left to right. No 2 long shank mercerized cotton is used for the cross stitch.

## DAINTY THINGS TO SERVE AT A TEA

Most of Them Are Easily Prepared.

Here are some hints for dainty things to serve at an informal gathering. Most of them are easily prepared and attractive looking.

1. Peanut crispies are a good substitute for the usual tea cakes. Shell a quart of peanuts, and chop them fine. Add one cup of powdered sugar, a tablespoonful of flour, and the yolk of two eggs. Beat up lightly and drop in spoonfuls on a buttered pan and brown in a moderate oven. They are light and good, too.

2. If you wish to make your own macarines, this is the best way. Although these dainties can be bought at a bake shop, use the white of one egg, partly beaten; two tablespoonfuls of sugar, and one-half cupful of chopped walnut. Stir all together and spread on wafers or long crackers. Bake a light brown in a moderate oven.

3. Lemon wafers are among the best of the "little cakes" that are an all-familiar part of the holiday good things. Grange wafers are made in the same manner. Cream a cup of butter with two cups of sugar, and add two beaten eggs. Squeeze the juice from a large lemon, and grate the rind. Add this to a small cup of cold water, and mix with the other ingredients. Then put in enough flour to make a dough stiff enough to roll. Roll very thin, cut in rounds and bake.

4. If you are fond of dates, some date cakes will be good. One pound of dates, one-half pound of English walnut meats, the same quantity of sugar, and the white of one egg, are the ingredients needed. Seed the dates and chop them fine with the nuts. Mix all together with the stiffly beaten white of the egg, and bake in small drop cakes.

## HONEY AS FOOD; ITS MANY USES

Honey is a real food and need not be regarded as a luxury to be given as a gratuity as possible. It will increase vitality and give the body a goodly amount of working power. For honey is almost a pure carbon food, with certain fats, it forms a tonic. An excellent gargle for the throat is made of honey and vinegar. Honey enters largely into the preparation of many beverages. We now use honey for various kinds of choice gruels, and in making certain kinds of candy. It is both wholesome and delicious spread on bread and crackers. Children are particularly fond of it, and it can be given them in many ways. The following are a few of the good things that can be made with honey as an ingredient, and many more will suggest themselves when these have been tried:

### Honey Cookies.

Beat four ounces of butter with a wooden spoon; gradually add half a pound of sugar, one quart of honey, and the juice of two lemons. Mix thoroughly, and mix in sufficient flour to make a stiff paste. Roll out and cut into round cakes, lay on buttered pans. Bake till ready in a moderate oven.

### Honey Fruit Cake.

Rub two cupfuls of flour into a basin; mix one cupful of butter finely into it; add two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar and one teaspoonful of baking soda, one teaspoonful of powdered cloves, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, half a pound citron peel cut finely, one pound of cleaned currants, and one pound of sultana raisins. Beat up four eggs, add two cupfuls of honey and one cupful of sweet milk. Pour among dry ingredients, mix well. Bake in a slow oven till ready. This cake will keep for a long time.

### To Preserve Fruits with Honey.

Make a rich syrup, allowing a quarter pound sugar, and quarter pound of honey to each pint of water. Boil in a saucepan until the mixture is a thick, syrupy mass; turn into a wetted mold and set away to chill.

### Honey Sponge Cake.

Whisk five yolks of eggs, and one cup of honey, beat together, add the whites of eggs beaten to a stiff froth, sift in one cupful of flour, remove the whey, mix with a wooden spoon, stirring as little as possible. Flavor with lemon. Pour into a buttered and floured tin. Bake in a moderate oven.

### Honey Candy.

Put half a pound of honey into a saucepan, add half a pound of sugar, one tablespoonful of cream of tartar, and one cupful of cold water, then mix and stir well. Allow to stand for one hour. Put over a moderate fire and cook, stirring gently until it is stiff enough to pull. Pour into buttered tin. When cool enough to handle pull and cut into small pieces.

### The Watteau Train.

What at first looks very much like the old-fashioned Watteau pleat is a feature of many of the season's evening gowns. For want of a better name, many dress-makers are, indeed, calling the new separate train which comes from the center of the back high up between the shoulders Watteau trains. The attraction of the new train from the practical woman's point of view is that it can be easily picked up and carried over the woman's arm.

### New Checked Fabrics.

There is a strong effort being made to bring back the check effects in women's garments, especially in combination with plain materials for coat suits. There are checks made with deep level parts of black and white or blue and white, and this is repeated in the deep reverse and turnover cuts on the coat.

Many lovely velvet frocks of soft colors are trimmed with gleaming and quillings of silk in the same shade.

## Twenty Men Who Were World Makers and Epoch Launchers

Elbert Hubbard Names a Group of the Greatest Men that the World Has Ever Produced.

By ELBERT HUBBARD.

In a previous article, Mr. Hubbard discussed from Andrew Carnegie as to the twenty greatest men, and now furnishes a list of his own.

1. Moses, who formulated a religion founded on a sanitary common sense code, and fused religion with life.

2. Pericles, who took the treasure of Dejos—a fund raised for war purposes—and used it to build the most beautiful city the world has ever seen. The influence of Pericles in architecture, sculpture, oratory, the drama, physical culture, still endures and animates and inspires every worker in the arts.

3. Aristotle, the world's first scientist, to whom very much of our scientific terminology now traces; the man who organized the first lyceum, the first philosophical collection, the first zoological garden, and who taught the world that health, sanity, and happiness were to be obtained only through an understanding and a love of nature.

4. The world has not nearly caught up with Aristotle. Besides being the world's first scientist, Aristotle was the world's first school-teacher. His teaching was founded on the idea of making all study pleasurable—as all life should be. He led the way for Froebel.

5. Michael Angelo, a workman, who sanctified manual labor; the first of modern architects; a poet, a painter, a sculptor, an engineer, who lived a long, happy, and useful life, and who taught the world a lesson which he died in chains.

6. Thomas Jefferson, who taught the

principles of a republican form of government, founded our public school system, which he designed should be based on the honor system; who introduced Greek architecture into America; a man singularly patient, creative, loving, generous, and with whom the world has not yet nearly caught up. The only democrat the world has ever seen.

7. Charles Darwin, discoverer and teacher of evolution, who has changed the complexion of every orthodox religious sect.

8. Franklin, discoverer, inventor, business man, statesman, diplomat, philosopher, printer.

9. Lincoln, the statesman.

10. Edison, applier of electricity, and common sense.

11. Watt, practical inventor of the steam engine.

12. Gutenberg, who invented printing.

13. Bell, the first inventor of the telephone.

14. Arkwright, inventor of cotton spinning machinery.

15. Hargreaves, inventor of the spinning jenny.

16. Stephenson, inventor of the locomotive.

17. Perry G. Holden, who, through the selection of seed corn, has shown the world how to double its productive wealth per acre.

18. George Westinghouse, inventor of over 1,500 electric and mechanical appliances.

19. Frederick Froebel, through whose teaching corporal punishment has been abandoned, and who gave the world a new system of education.

20. Adam Smith, author of "The Wealth of Nations," the first book that treats economics as a science.

All of these twenty men I have named exerted a positive beneficial influence upon mankind, which grows in extent as the years pass. They were world factors—epoch launchers—and can well be called the twenty men who were world-makers.

## CRAZE FOR NEEDLEWORK PICTURES STILL CONTINUES

The woman who loves to embroider will take advantage of the present craze of making needlework pictures, either for the decoration of her own home or as a gift for a friend. One great advantage is that it is a "sample" as proof of their proficiency in needlework. These were displayed with pride by the young girls' mothers. Many of them were famous to preserve them from the ravages of time, and to-day are valued as antiques.

Samplers were really needlework pictures, some of them very wonderful design and execution.

Just now, in the fashion to copy these designs of a hundred years ago, or to work an original picture on silk or satin.

A flight of birds, for example, embroidered on heavy, cream-colored satin in the natural colors, makes a picture that is quite Japanese in effect, beautiful enough to be mounted and framed in an expensive frame.

A cherry branch laden with glossy blossoms, with butterflies hovering about, when done on Chinese blue silk and framed in gold gilt, is worthy of a place in a tastefully furnished drawing-room.

Little landscape pictures worked out in multicolored silks, clusters of fruit and flowers, are all favorite designs.

The designs can be sketched on the satin with a hard lead pencil or stamped by a professional.

The work is always done with soft silks on satin or lustrous and soft design and execution.

It is necessary to have the material stretched over an embroidery frame while working, so that there will not be the slightest puckering about the edges.

After the work is completed, it is carefully pressed on the wrong side, mounted over cardboard that has been slightly padded with a layer of cotton batting, and then framed in a picture frame to preserve it from dust.

In this way they can be kept for years, and finally handed down to future generations as "samplers" of art needlework done by the women of the twentieth century.

## Sandwiches

A delicate sandwich for the holiday gathering is made of dates and nuts. Remove the stones from the dates and chop fine. Add about half as much chopped pecan meats and moisten with melted butter. Spread between thin slices of white bread.

A few chopped maraschino cherries spread on the lettuce leaves adds to the flavor of the lettuce sandwich.

A substantial sandwich filling is made of chopped rare roast beef, seasoned with horseradish, and spread on graham bread.

A dainty so-called sandwich to serve with chocolate is made of thin crackers put together with a thick layer of melted sweet chocolate.

Hard-boiled eggs and half as much very finely chopped celery, seasoned with salt and pepper and moistened with mayonnaise, make another good filling.

Use Broom Dishcloth. Most housewives use the broom dishcloth, made of cord attached to a handle, which is easily made and convenient than the cloth of immersing the arms in the tub.

## SAFE RULES TO FOLLOW IN MARKING HOUSEHOLD LINEN

Fashions in marking linen change to some degree every season, but letters from a half inch to four or five inches long are permissible; but a safe rule for the conservative needlewoman to follow is:

For tablecloths, letters two inches long. Napkins, letters three-quarters of an inch long.

Sheets, two inches long. Other articles are marked according to the taste of the embroiderer. But the best method of marking linen is a problem which presents itself very often.

There are many ways to choose besides the plain embroidered initial stamped either in script or block type. Perhaps the most attractive method of working large initials is to embroider the letters over fine net, cutting away the linen underneath so that when finished it will give a transparent effect that is unusual and beautiful.

The work is not difficult, and can be done rapidly by one who has any experience in needlework.

Letter on Household Linen.

The finished effect suits almost any design of lettering, and is most useful on household linen, tea towels, tablecloths, and pillowcases.

Sketch the letter selected in the proper position on the linen, or you can transfer an ordinary marking letter in the usual manner with a warm iron. The letter is then lined or backed with fine net.

This is backed securely into position, taking the thread firmly around all the points of the letter. Now cut away as much of the linen inside the outline as will make the letter effective, with the net alone showing through.

The edge of the linen is then embroidered to the net, either with a plain over-and-over stitch or a buttonhole stitch. When the embroidery is all finished the

### Handsome Effects Obtained.

You may use any fancy stitch you wish, making it as plain or as elaborate as you desire. Very handsome effects can be got if special care and attention are given the underwork.

Charming letters can be made for marking silk handkerchiefs by using very fine silk net, and it adds very materially to the value of the gift if it is tastefully decorated by one of these letters. It is a pretty idea to include the letter in a wreath of flowers, and fill in the space between the wreath and letter with French knots, or with a fine lattice-work of stitches. Silk is more difficult to work on than linen, and greater care must be taken when cutting away the silk to leave enough silk about the edge to catch firmly to the net.

The embroidered edge can be made wide or narrow, according to taste, and it can also be padded heavily so that the letter will stand out boldly from the background.

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